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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

THE *Times of India* writes :—"The German Empire does not, as has often been stated, pay its functionaries on an absurdly extravagant scale. Prince Bismarck receives £2,700 a year and a residence. The Foreign Secretary gets £2,500 including free quarters ; the State Secretary of the Imperial Court of Justice, £1,200 and a house ; the State Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, £1,000 and a house ; the State Postmaster-General, £1,200 and a house ; the Minister of War, £1,800 with a house, fuel and rations for eight horses ; the chief of the Admiralty, £1,800 with a house. Fourteen commanding Generals get £1500 each with free furnished quarters and rations for eight horses. Of Ministers, none is paid more than £3150." What a commentary this on the salaries received by our Civil and Military Officers.

GREAT discontent is said to exist among the higher officials on the various State railways in India, owing to their annual increments of pay having been withheld from them for over two years.

IT is understood that the Government of India are sending a reply to the British Indian merchants in the Transvaal regarding their expulsion by the Boers, to the effect that the matter is being dealt with by the Secretary of State.

WE hear that Mr. Colquhoun, who was recently deprived of the post of Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines district, has been directed to take up the appointment he held in the Public Works Department before joining the Burma Commission.

ACCORDING to a St. Petersburg correspondent great changes are believed to be impending in the administrative staff of the Central Asian provinces. Generals Rosenbach, Komaroff, and Kolpakoffsky will, it is said, be removed and replaced by officials better qualified to carry out the Czar's views, and more likely to be popular with the native races than the officers named. Has all this a hidden meaning?

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam is reported to have telegraphed an offer to place at the disposal of the *Lancet* the sum of £1,000 from his private purse in order to defray the expenses of one or two representatives from that journal to attend the investigations of the Commission at Hyderabad appointed to inquire into the efficacy of chloroform in surgical cases, and to repeat the experiments already made by the Commission with what is claimed to be the most satisfactory results in favour of that anæsthetic as opposed to other agents. Payment by His Highness from his private purse for such a purpose disarms his action of all hostile criticism.

AUTOMATIC machines are constantly showing evidence of very great ingenuity. From one of them you can obtain a glass, made of paper, full of water ; but the latest is even more novel than this. It is called the automatic sight-testing machine, and is intended to guide the millions in their choice of spectacles without the need of their calling in an oculist. When a penny is put in the slot, and a handle turned, discs are revolved in front of test type of a scientifically correct size and at a proper distance. By another arrangement a card is shown by means of which the person may see the number of the glasses required by his sight. The inventor of the automatic arrangement is Mr. Green de Woolfson. What set Mr. Woolfson thinking about the machine was the great prevalence of weak eye-sight which he attributes partly to the amount of reading done by children in board schools and to the injurious use of the wrong glasses by grown-up men and women. Whatever may be the cause, it seems beyond dispute that the eye-sight of the present generation is deteriorating.

WE are glad to find that Government has directed a lenient interpretation to be given to the working of the Merchandise Marks Act until sufficient time has elapsed for the new rules to be properly understood. The sudden stringency of the measure would, no doubt, be severely felt by ignorant trades-people themselves the dupes of superior art.

TUESDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

THE Kashmir Council has removed a great inconvenience, felt by the Mahomedans of Jammu, by granting a large piece of land in the vicinity of the town for the purpose of a Mahomedan burial ground. The Kashmir Council knows how to bid for popularity especially among Mahomedans.

DURING the month of July 1889 thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six persons visited the Indian Museum. Of Natives, there were 27,927 males and 9,153 females, and of Europeans 531 males and 165 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 23 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 1,642.

WITHIN the last six months, General Sir Francis Grenfell, the Sirdar of the Egyptian army, has inflicted two crushing defeats on the Dervishes ; the first at Suakim, and the second at Toski on Saturday last. The latest information by telegram states, that this last victory was most complete ; the enemy losing nearly a thousand, or one-sixth of their force while the redoubtable Wad-el-Nejumi and the bravest of his Emirs were killed and the remnants of his broken army sent scattered into the desert. The Anglo-Egyptian losses are declared to have been but 17 killed and 130 wounded, the casualties being chiefly among the Soudanese, who stood the brunt of the battle.

THE proofs found in Wad-el-Nejumi's camp of treason against the Khedive amongst his subjects, in which many highly placed officials and leaders of Egyptian society are said to be implicated, may account for the Dervish leader's bold attempt to invade Egypt with a comparatively small force. He probably expected to be assisted by a popular rising, and had he succeeded in forcing his way past Assouan, his expectation might have been realised. This discovery at once emphasizes the danger from which General Sir F. Grenfell's signal success at Toski has delivered Egypt, and supplies the British Government with another strong reason for insisting that the time has not arrived when England's mission in Egypt can be regarded as accomplished, and the country can be left to defend and to govern itself without English assistance. The general has received the congratulations of the House of Lords for his brilliant success. He has returned to Cairo and Egyptian troops have occupied Sarras. Colonel Wodehouse reports that Wad-el-sand, the only remaining Mir of the Dervishes, with two hundred men and sixty water camels, is in the hills above Bellana, and that he is trying to reach Matuki. He hopes that the Cavalry from Wady Halfa will cut them off.

THE purification of Indian wheat is one of the subjects which will take foremost place in the programme of International Congress of Millers which will be held at Paris on the 20th, 21st and the 22nd of this month.

LORD CROSS is redeeming faithfully the pledge given by him to urge the remission of the plate duties upon Mr. Goschen without compromise : and the following further despatch has been received by the Government of India from him on the subject, and communicated to the local Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association :—

India Office, London, 27th June 1889.

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 23rd April and 14th May, Nos. 127 and 140 (Finance and Commerce), enclosing communications from the Calcutta Trades Association and from the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce in reference to the English plate duties and the system of compulsory Hall-marking. In reply I have to state that I entirely agree with the sentiments which you have formerly expressed on this important matter, and I have caused further representations to be addressed to the Treasury on the subject.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.) Cross.

A CHINESE Commission arrives in India next month. They come to study Indian industries and inspect the more important Government establishments at the Presidency towns. They are coming from London, where they have been many months on a similar quest.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

THE Civil List of Queen Victoria stands at 385,000*l*. Besides, she receives about 100,000*l*. the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster and has the income of her own private property. George I enjoyed an allowance of 700,000*l*. Unlike former sovereigns George III, George I and Queen Anne, Queen Victoria has never run into debt and never asked for extra grants. Since the ascension of the present Queen, the exchequer has benefited by 15,000,000*l*, the net surplus revenue of the Crown lands. For the year ending March 31, 1889, the payment to the exchequer on this account was 430,000*l*.

SPEAKING at a temperance meeting, Lord Wolseley said that if we want soldiers who are moral and good this wish is only attainable by enforcing total abstinence, and this is specially needed in India.

VERY heavy rain has fallen in Bareilly during the past week—especially in the Pilibhit district, where heavy floods have occurred—and for miles round the land is submerged, houses in several villages have fallen, rendering many of the villagers homeless.

Apropos of the recent disturbance in Afghanistan, a correspondent writes to the Lahore paper from Bijaur that Umra Khan has left Jundol with his army in the direction of Barda close to the town of Shahzadgi, and that the people of the Sultan Khel, Panda Khel and those of Kostan have joined together for the purpose of resisting him. These people belong to the country of Bamian, and are located in places round the Fort near Bagroli where they expect Umra Khan. On the 25th of last month a few men of the cavalry belonging to Umra Khan were killed by the inhabitants of Bamian and a small force, which Umra Khan had sent to make a reconnaisance round the fort, were also attacked and beaten back to their camp. A large number of Pathans of Bajaur, who have recognised Umra Khan as their chief, have come down for the purpose of helping him against the tribes of Bamian. There has, however, been no definite engagement as yet. There have been a few trifling conflicts of little importance, resulting in the death of a few men on both sides. Sharif Khan does not appear to be inclined to take any active part in the fight, but is said to be helping the people of Bamian by supplying them with arms and ammunition as well as with money.

THE absence of news regarding the Badakshan rebellion is believed to be due to the rising having been quickly suppressed by the Afghan troops. The Amir's future movements are still unknown, as he shows no disposition to leave Mazar.

THE following is a summary of the action taken by Sir John Edgar during his tour through the tributary mehals of Orissa, and the general result of his inspection of that tract :—

"In Angool there has been, and still is severe distress which is likely to last for the next two months, but efficient relief measures have now been organised and every precaution has been taken that Government shall receive full and regular information of the condition of the people and the prospects of the crops. Three special officers, Messrs. Brownfield, Lloyd, and Augier have been sent to take charge of relief, and a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been sanctioned for expenditure on purchase of rice from Cuttack, and other methods of relief. The arrangements made are sufficient, and for the present the situation there is free from anxiety.

"In Boad and Attmullick everything looked favourable ; the crops were promising, though more rain was wanted, and the Rajas of these states are active in the relief of all distress. In Buramba, Nursingpore and Tigeria distress has abated, and the condition of the people and the prospects of the crops are steadily improving. Insufficient rainfall has affected Runpore and Nyaghur where matters are not quite so satisfactory. In Duspalla alone was the condition of affairs alarming. The State is a poor one and the measures adopted by the Chief for the relief of distress have been insufficient. There have been 150 deaths from starvation reported, and starving wanderers from Duspalla have been found in the neighbouring States and even in Ganjam. The assistant superintendent has been despatched to organise relief measures, with the loan for which the Raja applied, which will be increased if necessary.

"The other remaining States are being carefully inspected, and arrangements have been made for periodical visits to all these tracts as long as there is any fear of scarcity.

"On the whole the results of the inspection are good, but the country will have to be carefully watched during the next two months, more especially if, as has been the case hitherto, the rainfall continues to be light, and intermittent."

IT is reported from Chittagong that the Lushai chief Lingpunga is expected to carry out his threatened raid early in September into Chengri Valley.

THURSDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

THE Gilgit political agency has been formally re-established. It consists of the British officers in charge, with two assistants and a medical officer. Captain Durand has been appointed agent and has one assistant and a doctor now with him. The party will winter in Gilgit or somewhere in the neighbouring frontier states.

THE Assam Government are making concessions for prospecting for petroleum on the north bank of the Dehing river, in Assam. One of these is being granted to the Assam Railway and Trading Company, and the other to a Syndicate of European gentlemen.

SOME of the stories about the Shah are decidedly good, and perhaps the best of them all has the additional merit of being true. On the afternoon of Sunday, the 7th ultimo Sir Drummond Wolff and Sir Henry Ponsonby took him to visit the Reform Club. Whilst he was admiring the fine library, he noticed that one of the members was sleeping soundly in an easy chair. The Shah stepped forward, picked up the newspaper that had fallen on the ground, rustled it a little, and, when the sleeper awoke, presented it to him with a bow. "This is his Imperial Majesty the Shah, Colonel Millican," said Sir Henry Ponsonby. Colonel Millican rubbed his eyes and stared, and rubbed his eyes again. He thought he was still dreaming. "I know what it is," said the Shah, smiling. "You were reading all about me, and that made you sleep, and, considering what nonsense they write, I don't wonder at it."

THERE is no foundation whatever for the report, says Mr. Labouchere's paper, that the Duke of Connaught is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, on Sir Frederick Roberts succeeding General Chesney as Military Member of the Viceroy's Council. Sir Frederick does not vacate his post till the end of next year, and the Duke of Connaught comes back to England in the spring, and certainly will not return again to India.

DESULTORY fighting continues between the British troops and the natives in the Chin Hills. The Chins show a determination to seize every opportunity of a pot shot at the invaders of their fastnesses, but are not often successful. They continue very persistent, however, in spite of the fact that their parties frequently suffer from the fire of the British rifles. Sickness has caused far more casualties than have been due to injuries received by the men during the many skirmishes with the Chins. The hills appear to be very unhealthy during the rainy season.

SIR W. W. HUNTER has undertaken to edit for the Clarendon Press a series of little monographs on Indian history, which are intended to occupy a position intermediate between personal biographies and formal chronicles of events. The general idea is that each volume should describe some important epoch in Indian history, treated from the point of view of the statesman who most impressed his individuality upon the period.

DR. ROBSON ROOSE, one of the honorary secretaries of the Damien Fund, has undertaken to visit Norway, and make a thorough examination of the leper hospitals, of which there are several in that country. He will report to the committee of which the Prince of Wales is chairman, and will probably subsequently describe his mission in the pages of one of the magazines.

THE Government of India have not yet received any communication regarding the appointment of a Committee in India to take measures for checking the spread of leprosy as was mentioned some time ago by the Prince of Wales in connection with the Damien memorial.

THE monthly general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday evening. Dr. Hœrnle exhibited a large silver seal of Kumara Gupta, 5th century A. D., found at Bhitari, and forwarded by Mr. J. Nicholls, C. S., and read a letter from the latter referring to it; the Philological Secretary read a letter from Mr. W. Sandford, forwarding a note from Mr. Chamberlain, together with some coins found at Vynot near the N. W. Railway Station of Reti: also reports of two finds of Treasure Trove Coins. The following papers were read—(1) Some notes on the Savaras, by Mr. W. H. P. Driver; (2) Note on an inscribed seal of Kumara Gupta, by Mr. V. A. Smith, C. S.; (3) Græco-Roman influence on the civilization of Ancient India, by Mr. V. A. Smith, C. S. (4) Natural History Notes from H. M's. Indian Marine Survey Steamer *Investigator*, Commander Alfred Carpenter R. N., List of the Pleuronectidae obtained during the years 1888 and 1889, with descriptions of new species, by A. Alcock, M. D., Surgeon Naturalist to the Marine Survey.

FRIDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

MR. J. DYSON, Judge of Fyzabad and Senior District Judge in Oudh, took over charge on Saturday of the Judicial Commissionership from Mr. W. Young, who has been compelled to proceed on medical certificate to England, on account of failing eyesight. Mr. Dyson is the first officer of the Uncovenanted Service who has been called to fill the post of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

MR. A. P. MACDONELL will leave Simla about the 24th instant for Rangoon, where he will confer for a few days with Sir Charles Crosthwaite before taking over officiating charge of the Burma Chief Commissionership.

THE Ameer's Governor of Kandahar, it is reported, proposes to pay a personal visit of inspection to the site chosen for the terminus of the frontier railway, near Chaman. Arrangements will be made to treat him with fitting hospitality. Perhaps he may be persuaded to advocate prolongation of the railway to Kandahar. If the Ameer would consent to devote his 12 lakhs subsidy to that purpose, there would be less cause than exists for dissatisfaction in India with an arrangement that takes so large a sum yearly out of the Indian tax-payer's pockets—at present with any appreciable return.

THE India Office, it is stated, has pronounced strongly against the Indian Government raising further sterling loans in England owing to the uncertainty about exchange. The future policy will be only to raise sums in sterling sufficient to cover the actual expenditure in England itself in such matters as the purchase of railway plant, material, stores, munitions and the like. Rupee loans, therefore, will be the rule until greater stability in exchange is manifest. The results of the 200 lakhs loan just floated do not indicate that there is likely to be any difficulty in getting what money the Government may require at reasonable rates in India.

THE motion in the Madras Municipality lost by 14 to 12 was Mr. Salem Ramaswamy's amendment to Mr. Norton's motion. It was to the following effect:—"That the Commissioners regret to have to place on record their opinion that the way in which the auction relating to the sale of the sewage farm was conducted has resulted in loss to the Municipality, and they suggest that a Committee be appointed to ascertain who, if any, were to blame for such loss, and what steps can be taken to rectify the contract, and so protect their interest in this matter." Thirty-five acres of land were sold by auction on contract, but the President gave the contractor 43 acres. Mr. Norton's motion will be put as a substantive motion next Wednesday. Should it be rejected, he has a number of other charges to bring forward, and will give notice of the same.

ACCORDING to present arrangements Prince Albert Victor will come to India in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Arcadia*, which leaves London in October 19. In Bombay he will be the guest of the Governor, Lord Reay; before leaving the Western Presidency the Prince will stop for some days in Poona with his uncle, the Duke of Connaught. The tour is likely to last fully six months at least, as Sir Edward Bradford is anxious that the young Prince shuld see something of Burmah. The party wil not call at Ceylon, His Royal Highness having visited that island when a midshipman in the Royal Navy.

WITHIN the last week there were no less than 22 landslips on the Darjeeling Himalyan Railway which seriously interfered with traffic and necessitated several uncomfortable transhipments. The railway line has, however, now been cleared right through. Evidently there is now a break in the weather.

A SIMLA telegram says that should a tax be imposed on Indian beer, it will not exceed two and half annas per dozen quarts, which is equivalent to the duty on English beer, so that the relative cost of the two will not be much affected. The revenue raised from such a tax would be about Rs. 60,000, less the cost of collection.

THE *Englishman* hears that the Railway Committee which meets in November will assemble at Cawnpore or Agra. The principal matter to be discussed is the adoption of a uniform mode of constructing carriages and locomotives. In America great perfection has been arrived at in this respect, but in India the modes of construction are so various that great difficulty is experienced in executing repairs when stock is interchanged. Only a beginning can be made next November towards introducing an improvement, but in future a meeting of railway officials will probably be held every two years until a uniform system has been arrived at.

SATURDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

M. NELIDOFF, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has presented a note to the Porte expressing anxiety, on behalf of his government, regarding the safety of Russian subjects in Crete, and hoping that the Porte will be able to cope with the situation there. The state of affairs in Crete is daily becoming more serious. Complete anarchy prevails throughout the island, and conflicts between the insurgents and Turkish troops are constantly taking place. The Greek Government has issued a note to the Powers urging them to intervene in Crete and restore order there. Otherwise, the note adds, Greece will be obliged to protect her own subjects in that quarter. The Greek Government are making active naval preparations in view of the serious aspect of affairs in Crete.

SURPRISE was felt at Bombay the other day when a telegram was received by the agents of a steamer engaged in the Bombay and Red Sea trade, to the effect that the Italian authorities at Massowah had prohibited the landing of Bombay cargo. An inquiry by telegraph as to the cause of this action elicited the reply that it was a sanitary measure. It is known, of course, that quarantine has been declared against Bombay arrivals at Suez, because of a few extra cases of cholera at the Indian port, and that Aden has been obliged to follow suit to avoid serious interference both with the local trade and with the convenience of vessels outward and homeward bound to and from the East *via* the Suez Canal, many of which call at Aden to coal, &c. To protect the trade of Massowah with other Red Sea ports, the Italian authorities there might consider it necessary to impose quarantine on Bombay arrivals, as is done at Aden; but this would be a different thing from an absolute prohibition against the landing of Bombay goods. There is a considerable and growing trade between Bombay and Massowah in grain, flour, piece-goods, &c., and it is being urged with reason at Bombay that some measures should be taken to protect the interests of British subjects in this trade, either through the means of a representative of the Government at Massowah, or through the Aden Residency.

THE London financial correspondent of the *Times of India* writes:—"At the meeting of the Commitee of the Bimetallic League on Tuesday most satisfactory reports were received from many parts of the country as to the beneficial effects which have followed upon the prominent attention which has been directed to the subject of bimetallism by the recent debate in the House of Commons and the deputations to the Government. It was decided that arrangements should be made for the formation of additional branches throughout the United Kingdom, and for courses of lectures in the leading manufacturing centres during the autumn and winter. A conference is also to be held in London next week of the more prominent Parliamentary representatives who are supporters of the cause, and delegates from the principal provincial centres of bimetallism."

THE proposals of the Simla Allowance Committee are said to be that warrants in lieu of travelling allowance should be given both to the clerk and his wife and to children, when there are any, when travelling to and from Simla. Warrants would also be issued for servants according to the class the clerk is entitled to travel. In addition, they propose that for roadside expenses a sum of Rs. 25 should be given to those drawing under Rs. 200 per mensem, and Rs. 30 to those drawing above that amount, both amounts to be doubled in the case of married men.

THE *Morning Post* (Allahabad) reports that "the Bari Chandelin Maharani of Rewah, who has been self exiled for so long at Nyagaon, in Punnah territory, has returned to Sutna an *entente cordiale* having been brought about between Her Highness and the political authorities. This satisfactory conclusion of a bitter feud is due to the admirable management of Major Robertson, the present Superintendent of Rewah, whose judicious efforts to allay all irritation and remove the grievances of the people ever since he relieved Major Barr have been crowned with success." The friends of the Maharani tell a different story.

A CORRESPONDENT, well acquainted with the mountainous regions traversed by the Indus in its upper course, suggests to an up country paper, *apropos* of the recent floods, that they may have been due to the direct influence of the sun upon the glacier fields away to the north. Travellers from Ladakh report all local streams swollen and impassable at many of the fords, and this serves to confirm the view that the melting of the glaciers has been excessive this summer.

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THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday* the 12*th Inst.* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Transformation of Multiple Integrals.

LECTURE by Dr Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 13*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Action of Electric Currents on each other. Electro-Magnetism.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., on *Wednesday*, the 14th *Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Theory of Potential. Green's Function.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I.E, on *Thursday* the 15*th Inst*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Characteristic Properties of Liquids.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the 16*th Inst.*, at 4-30 P. M.

Subject :—First Law of Motion.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 10th, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1889.

THE BENGAL JAILS.

THE number of jails at present in Bengal is 44. On the 1st January, 1888, the total prison population of all classes numbered 13,210. The daily average population during the past year was 13,731. The direct admissions were 30,995 against 29,942 in 1887. The figures show that there was an increase of crime throughout Bengal. The increase, we are told, was probably owing in a great measure to the high prices of food-grains in the greater part of the province. There was a large number of Burmese prisoners in the Jails. The presence of these prisoners causes great anxiety, and greatly increases the responsibilities of the jail-officers. The Burmese are a dangerous class of prisoners owing to their quick temper and constant desire to escape. In May 1888 the new law in regard to imprisonment for debt came into force, and has already resulted in greatly reducing the number of civil prisoners. At the end of 1887 there remained 258, and only 1,502 were admitted during the past year, against 3,054 in 1887. The releases numbered 1,691, 20 were transferred, and one was convicted, leaving only 58 at the end of the year. None died or escaped. The daily average strength fell from 203·33 in 1887 to 97·06 in 1888.

The escapes of convicts from jails and subsidiary jails numbered 21, against 13 in 1887 and 1886. The most serious of the cases was the escape of a gang of eight convicts from the Darjeeling Jail. These men (three Bhooteahs and five Pahariahs) were at work in the bakery at night, and having first murdered the convict warder in charge of the gang and responsible for its safe custody had no difficulty in making their escape not only from the jail but also from British territory. Sir Steuart Bayley was satisfied after a full enquiry that there were serious defects in the management of this jail for which the Superintendent was to some extent to blame, as he was not in the habit of visiting the jail at night and examining into the system of guarding in force. A specially selected officer was deputed to take charge of the jail in place of the former Superintendent whose resignation was accepted, but little success has attended the efforts made to recapture the escaped convicts, two of whom only have been brought back. There were seven other escapes from District or Central Jails, and in every case the jail official responsible was judicially punished. It is satisfactory to note that none of the Burmese prisoners escaped.

The gross expenditure for all classes of jails, rose from Rs. 9,68,033 in 1887 to Rs. 10,68,161 in 1887. The cost per prisoner, however, owing to the larger average population, fell from Rs. 79-0-4 per head to Rs. 77-12-8. There is a large increase in the charges under the heads Dieting of prisoners, Hospital charges, Clothing and Miscellaneous contingencies. Diet charges have risen from Rs. 2,44,730 in 1887 to Rs. 2,95,680 in 1888, partly owing to the larger daily average prison population, and partly owing to the higher prices paid for the chief articles of diet, which had led to an increase in the diet expenditure per prisoner in central, district, and intermediate jails from Rs. 20-4 to Rs. 21-10-10. Vegetables and other products worth Rs. 36,284 were obtained from the jail gardens by prison labour. Dr. Lethbridge's suggestion, that in future the jailors will be held responsible if condiments have to be purchased from outside, may lead to some economy by obliging all jailors to grow the condiments required in their jail gardens. Steps are being taken to organise a proper system of fish-breeding in jail tanks, which should lead to a considerable saving in the cost of diet. In considering the average cost of diet per prisoner, it must be remembered that in Bengal every prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment receives full labouring deit, that no scales of short diets are in use, and that under-trial prisoners now receive full labouring diet.

The ratio per mille of daily average sick was 44·2 against 44·7 in 1887. The death-rate was 45·0 against 33·1. The chief diseases recorded during the year were Intermittent fever, Dysentery and diarrhœa, Respiratory diseases, Anæmia and general debility, Ulcers and boils, Remittent and continued fevers, Cholera, Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis, Jaundice and other fevers. Fever in one form or other was the prevalent disease. Dysentery and diarrhœa is next in importance. Fever is the great scourge of Bengal, and it is no wonder that most of the daily average sick were laid up with this disease. Not a single case of small-pox occurred in the jails of Bengal during 1888.

The total deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails were 571, or 46·1, against 363, or 33·2 per mille in 1887. Out of the 571 prisoners who died, 299, or more than half the mortality, occurred within six months of admission into jail. Great attention is being paid to water-supply and the classification of prisoners in regard to labour and diet. Dr. Russell of Rajshahye and Dr. O'Brien of Burdwan lay great stress on the necessity for variety of food, especially amongst the weak and and anæmic. At both places many of the prisoners were in the habit of leaving a large quantity of food; but with improved cooking and greater choice of diet, this state of matters was checked and the health improved accordingly. In regard to the causes of the high mortality in many Bengal jails nothing positively is yet known. A great deal has been written upon the subject, but the causes of the high mortality are as unknown as ever. "It is simply impossible," says the Report under consideration, "for any body, however great his opportunities may have been in other provinces, to realize without personal experience the wretched and diseased state of a large number of the prisoners annually admitted into the Bengal jails. This well-recognised low standard of public health and climatic influences are undoubtedly the main causes of the high health-rate in these jails, and of course such conditions are intensified from time to time, and in different localities, by outbreaks of epidemic diseases and the presence of scarcity. The deplorable effects of malarious fever, and its *sequelæ* on the health of the inhabitants of Bengal have been graphically described by the present Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, in a circular letter lately addressed to all municipalities. Superintendents and Medical Officers of Jails are fully alive to the orders and wishes of Government on the subject of jail management. Expensive buildings, good food, improved water-supply, suitable labour, and the best medical treatment are furnished. In fact nothing is withheld that is likely to improve health and prolong life. The number of prisoners discharged from jail that have increased in weight and improved in health is a satisfactory proof of what is being achieved. In addition to Official visitors the condition of the prisoners is now carefully watched by non-official European and native gentlemen who have been selected by Government to visit jails." And yet, in spite of these sanitary precautions the high mortality is maintained. "My own belief, founded on over twenty years' experience as a Superintendent of Bengal Jails, is," says the Inspector-General, "that many prisoners who enter jail are kept alive who would certainly have died had they not been imprisoned." This is a novel view of the question certainly; but, unfortunately, it does not give a correct explanation of the high mortality in our jails. The average death-rate, in Bengal, outside the jails, is, we learn from the Census Report, 40 per mille, while the death-rate in our jails, last year, was 45 per mille. In the Lohardugga Jail the death-rate was so high as 191·3 per mille, and in Malda, Rungpore and Singbhum jails, the death-rates were 181·9, 173·6 and 169·8 respectively. Even admitting, therefore, for the sake of argument, that most of the prisoners are in an advanced state of disease when admitted in the jails, the Inspector General will still have to account for the high mortality in the jails compared with the mortality of the outside population. It sounds rather strange, also, that the criminal population is mostly made up of *diseased persons*, who for the comfort of dying in jail, away from their friends and relatives, commit criminal offences simply for swelling the prison statistics of mortality! If these men are in an advanced state of disease when they are admitted in the jails, where do they get the requisite strength, we wonder, which one would suppose, is necessary for enabling the offenders to commit the offence, with which they are charged. The Inspector General quotes with approval the suggestion of some jail officer that 'such institutions might more aptly be called penal hospitals for diseased criminals than jails.' That our jails have been turned into hospitals is, beyond all question, and this state of things is owing not so much to the innate viciousness of climatic elements, as to administrative causes. We are informed that half the mortality occurred last year within six months of admission into jail. This shows that the jail atmosphere is so noxious that notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the jail authorities, the normal mortality of jails cannot be kept down. The average mortality is so high at times as 94·8, while the average mortality of the outside population is 40 per mille. It is the system of jail administration which is to be credited with this high mortality, and a high sanitary standard cannot be kept up so long as this system is in force. The causes of the mortality are not far to seek. They are to be found in bad accommodation, bad and insufficient food, bad water-supply, and severity of punishment for breaches of prison discipline. The jail-buildings may be expensive, but the accommodation does not meet the requirements of the prison population. The diet expenditure is about Rs. 21 per year. It is with the greatest difficulty that a man outside the jail limits can maintain himself even by the expenditure of Rs. 24 per year; then how can it be expected, that in the jails, where the underlings are fattened upon perquisites and commissions in various shapes, and where all expenditure undergoes mysterious reduction, when passing through the hands of the inferior officers, such a low diet charge would keep the prisoners in health? As regards the severity of prison discipline, the disclosures made from time to time have exposed a deplorable state of things within jails limits. The medical treatment may be very good in its way, but unless the causes which lead to mortality be removed, medical treatment will not be able to do much in reducing such mortality. The nature of judicial punishments also has helped in increasing mortality. We notice that the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment has decreased, and that of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment *with flogging* has increased. We suspect that the measure of punishment in many cases is beyond the strength of the prisoners. We are decidedly of opinion that the present high rate of mortality in our jails can be reduced only by a radical change in the system of jail administration.

"THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG"

Is an old political maxim much in favor with absolutists and courtiers, but never strong enough to save an occasional royal victim, like Charles I., from the block. The *Englishman* has lately advocated its extension to others than kings, with an ardour quite unworthy of its position as a leading journal of this city. It says:—"The maxim should apply with almost equal force, as regards its examiners to every University that has any remnant of self-respect left to it. Once throw doubt or suspicion upon the examinations of a University, and its influence and prestige are injured in the most serious way possible." Professedly this applies to the University as a body corporate, but in the course of his article, our contemporary applies his remarks to the Examiners, as he writes in depreciation of the Committee that has been lately appointed to enquire into the cause of the recent failures of our University Examinations. His special *proteges* are the Examiners, and not the University. It is a section of the University Senate that moved for an enquiry, and the Senate has appointed the Committee; so nothing has been done to mar the absolute power of the corporate body as the King. Is it to be supposed that because a king can do no wrong, his ministers—the Examiners in this case,—are to be free from all control by the King? This is what our contemporary's remarks amount to. We are no advocates for the suppression of the discretion and judgment vested in examiners. But has the conduct of those examiners been hitherto such as to place them above all suspicion? The reverse of this is but too true! For several years past complaints have been rife that the Examiners have been, in many cases, sadly remiss. Some trustworthy men, including a present Judge of the High Court, had had to report several times that certain Examiners had been grossly negligent of their duty. Only last year the Syndicate appointed a Committee to report upon the work of some Examiners, and the Committee's report went dead against them. In the Minute Book of 1887-88 we read the following:—

"It appears clear to us that each of these four examiners has in many instances assigned marks without carefully reading through the answers. In the great majority of these instances wrong answers have recieved full marks; while in some cases correct answers have had no marks assigned to them. As regards the other three examiners, Babus Debsankar De and Ramchandra Majumdar and Mr. H. H. Anderson, the results of the examination of additional papers on the second day satisfy us that there was no ground for making any difference between these examiners and the four previously named, and that carelessness must be charged to all alike. Between the two days of meeting, 21 of the papers examined by Babu Debsankar De were taken at random and re-examined by Mr. Nash; and of these we have found six containing serious errors. Of Babu Ramchandra Majumdar's papers 41 were examined by Mr. Nash, and of 14 which he brought for our inspection, we examined and found in them evidence of great carelessness. Of Mr. Anderson's papers, 38 were examined, and 22 were brought for our inspection, of these we examined and found proofs of carelessness in 10.

"With regard to all the seven examiners we have come to the conclusion that their marks should not be accepted by the Syndicate. The evidence of haste and carelessness in the papers that we have examined is such and so uniform as to discredit the accuracy of the marking generally. We are, therefore, of opinion that all the papers examined by these seven gentlemen should be re-examined."

The moral sense of some of the Examiners is not one of the most acute. The rules require that "no copy of any Examination paper is to be retained by the Examiners." Another rule says that the examiners "are requested to keep the result as well as the marks awarded to candidates STRICTLY SECRET." Care is further taken to burn all the answer-papers soon after their return to the Registrar's Office. It has nevertheless been possible for our contemporary to publish one of the answers *verbatim* and *literatim*, for the delectation or disgust, as the case may be, of the public. Who is the Marvin in this case? It is hard to suppose that he is other than an Examiner. And these are the *proteges* for whose protection our contemporary would insist that the Examiners should stand above all enquiry and be treated as "a king who can do no wrong." It would be unjust to suppose for a moment that our contemporary does not feel the absurdity of his proposition. He does it as clearly as we do, but he has an object to serve. In one place he lets the cat out of the bag. He says: "It is quite possible that the Senate itself may intend to make no such reflection; but this is not the interpretation that will be put upon its action by the public, or by the unsuccessful candidates and their friends, all of whom will naturally and inevitably conclude that the appointment of a Committee with power to examine the examiners and to question the questions implies and raises a suspicion that all is not right on those heads." Yes, that is the risk. Conscience makes men cowards. It is the risk of exposing the shortcomings of the Examiners that has made our contemporary, along with the Syndicate, oppose, tooth and nail, the Committee of Enquiry. As opposed to the interest of some ten English Examiners (who are associated with some Natives) he would afford no redress to the wrongs of some 4,000 native black boys, who have lately been grievously injured. Mr. Phillips and certain young Civil Servants who advocate the supremacy of justice administered from the horse-back while hunting or from under a mango tope,—a substitute for a drum-head court martial—similarly urge the abolition of the High Court and all appeals, but will the change to the community do any good? The plea is that it would make justice readily accessible, but the result will be that it would be altogether withheld.

MR. OMMANEY'S NOTE.
III.

A SECTION of the Parsis seems determined to poohpooh the wiser counsels of their cool-headed elders with a view to pursue Mr. Ommaney and the Government of Lord Reay to the bitter end. A requisition signed by about five hundred members of the community was sent to Poona on Friday before last to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and other Trustees of the Funds of the Parsi Panchayet, requesting them to convene at any early day a public meeting of the community to protest against Mr. Ommaney's Note and to free the Parsis from the thoughtless and unjustifiable aspertions cast upon them in the blue book published under the authority of the Secretary of State and laid on the table of the House of Commons. The requisitionists admit that the local Government cannot be held responsible for the statements of an individual officer, 'still as it has been officially forwarded by the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India, and published to the world under the implied sanction of the latter's authority, it devolves upon the community to call upon those high authorities to declare that they view with disapproval the said accusation.' Now, we ask, was it in the power of the Bombay Government to withhold or keep back from the Secretary of State a document purporting to be a report on the special enquiry with which an officer of Government was entrusted and but for which the information before the Secretary of State would be incomplete? Would not Lord Reay's Government have been guilty of a grave direlection of duty if they had kept back any single document of a grave nature likely to throw light on the merits of a case in respect of which light was most absolutely needed by him? The Government of Bombay charge Mr. Ommaney, the Inspector General of Police, with the duty of making a preliminary enquiry as to the truth or otherwise of the grave allegations of corruption against a most highly placed official. Mr. Ommaney proceeds to make that enquiry, and on the evidence obtained by him, as to the substantial truth of the charges, Government proceed to appoint a Commission of enquiry. The enquiry by the Commission is made and its report submitted to Government. The local Government finds that the verdict of the Commission is opposed to the weight of the overwhelming evidence collected by them, and record their dissent from that verdict. The minute of Sir Raymond West embodies a masterly analysis of the grounds upon which the Government base their view of the enquiry. In forwarding this minute the Government take care to send such of the papers and reports as bear vitally upon the questions at issue. Among these papers is a Note by Mr. Ommaney in which he states at considerable length the difficulties he had to contend against, and a memo by Mr. J. A. Baines also employed on special duty as one of the Assistants to Mr. Ommaney. Looking to the grave nature of the matter with which they have to deal, they take care to mark their reports as 'confidential' and as such intended mainly for the information of the Secretary of State. Here it may be asked, why did not the Bombay Government while forwarding these papers confidentially, omit to put in their own view of the wholesale allegations against the Parsis made in Mr. Ommaney's report? To this it is just enough to say that in preserving a total silence on this and other points in Mr. Ommaney's Note, the Government probably considered that it would be most inexpedient to leave the Secretary of State unfettered as to his decision and to say nothing on the subject one way or the other.

To avoid prejudicing the mind of the Secretary of State the best and the safest course to pursue was according to them to observe silence in the matter. But to the surprise of the Bombay Government and the world at large these confidential documents are allowed by some grave negligence on the part of the India Office to see light, and all parties concerned find themselves taken to task by Mr. Ommaney in his Note. In these circumstances the Parsis find that they have been unfairly dealt with by Mr. Ommaney in the Note. The leading members of the community accordingly meet together to hold consultations as to the steps they should take in vindication of their character. And the very wise step taken by them is to address a letter on the subject to Lord Reay; whereupon a letter is written by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit to the Governor. To this letter Sir Dinshaw Petit gets a most satisfactory reply from the head of the Government exonerating the community from the accusation, that is to say, informing Sir Dinshaw that the statements referred to in the letter have in no way altered his opinion of the community which continues in fact as favourable as before. Lord Resy goes further and assures Sir Dinshaw that the silence of Government with reference to Mr. Ommaney's opinion cannot be construed as approval or adoption. The better portion of the community has found reasons to be satisfied with this letter. And here the matter should have ended. But no! Messrs. Kabraji & Co. are evidently not in this mood. They want to force the hands of Government. They are not satisfied by Lord Reay's assurance that 'nothing has occurred which could in the slightest degree warrant Government not to repose in the Parsi community the confidence to which it is entitled by its past history.' They throw away the prudent advice of their elders, and are intent upon doing mischief—mischief to themselves and mischief to their community, well-known for its loyalty to Government. And how do they proceed? A few of the ring-leaders move heaven and earth by writing down Mr. Ommaney and the Bombay Government in the organs of public opinion which they command and by undertaking house-to-house visits to obtain signatures to the requisition. And there is nothing more remarkable about this requisition than the fact that almost all the well-known leaders of the Parsi community are conspicuous by their absence. We fail to see for instance, such honourable names as those of Mr. Framji Nasserwanji Patel, Mr. Nasserwanji Maneckji Petel, Mr. Sarabji Shapurji Bengali C. I. E., the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, and a host of others that could be named. No doubt the High Priests have been made to take a prominent position in the requisition, but these reverend gentlemen may well be credited with innocence in respect of high politics. At least they may be excused for having yielded to the unfortunate implorings of the wire-pullers.

But what is it that this boisterous section of the loyal Parsi community seek to gain by this movement? It is true the most noisy among them will have an opportunity of making fine speeches and of being looked upon as 'Patriots.' We should not be surprised if some of them say many foolish and imprudent things. As regards the Government of Bombay, we think that the protest will place them in a very awkward position, specially after the recent reply of Lord

Reay to Sir Dinshaw Peti'. Will they consign the protest to the waste-paper basket? Or will they reply to it in a way which will leave the organisers of the movement nothing to say on the subject? The questions seem too puzzling to be answered by us. The more one thinks of this movement on the part of the younger members of the Parsi community the more he sees mischief—mischief to the community and mischief to the local Government who had had no end of troubles to encounter in regard to this wretched Crawford affair—an affair involving a grave scandal on the Englishman's Administration of India. We wish wiser counsels had guided this movement of the noisy portion of the Parsi community.

THE FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.

MR. BRADLAUGH recently made a motion to the House of Commons for a Return showing the precise purposes to which provision for Famine Insurance has been applied in each year since the introduction of the scheme in 1877. That Return has now been issued. It shows that Rx. 2,85,278 has been spent for Famine relief from 1879-80 to1888-89; Rx.4,763,219 for protective Railways; Rx. 1,473,653 for protective Irrigation works; and Rx. 3,664,845 for reduction of debt. This accounts for Rx. 10,186,995. What has become of the balance? It will be remembered that 1½ crores of Rupees was set apart every year in aid of the Insurance Fund. The Fund has now been in existence for thirteen years. The whole amount to be accounted for, therefore, is 19½ crores. We are told that owing to the Military operations in Afghanistan, there was no surplus of revenue over expenditure in 1879-80 and 1880-81, which could be applied to Famine Insurance. Well, deducting 3 crores for those two years, we still have 16½ crores left. The Return accounts for about 10 crores. What has become of the other 6½ crores?

The Return includes 11 years from 1879-80 to 1889-90. The two earlier years have been excluded. The reason for such exclusion is not apparent. The Fund was created in 1877. In this and the following year the total amount to the credit of the Fund was 3 crores. No notice whatever is taken of the amount in the Return.

Of the 10 crores actually spent, a very small amount, we see, was applied to relief proper. Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies, and expenditure in England, including exchange, on account of pay of officers on leave, whose health broke down while employed in superintending famine works, swallow up a large portion of this amount; while the miscellaneous item came up to Rx33,488. The amount actually spent on charitable Relief was Rx. 141,263, and that applied to Relief works was Rx. 76,285 only. The heaviest items are for protective Railways, and Irrigation works and reduction of debt.

It is necessary to give a short history of the Fund for the purpose of explaining its original objects. Sir John Strachey in making his Financial Statement in 1877 said that after the famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognized and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State. Within the previous ten years, three serious famines had occurred. The drought of 1866 led to famine in Behar and Orissa. The failure of the rainy season in 1868 and 1869 caused severe distress over a great tract of country in Northern India; and in 1874 came the famine in Bengal. As it could not be doubted that India was liable to the periodical and not unfrequent occurrence of such calamities, Lord Northbrook concluded that to attempt to meet them merely by borrowing without a simultaneous increase of income would be financially ruinous: it was out of the question, remarked his Lordship, to think of meeting with borrowed money the charges which the Government would have to incur in future on their account. He, therefore, determined that, to enable the State to meet the serious obligation of preventing and relieving famine, it was necessary to secure in prosperous times, a substantial surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government that the periodical occurrence of famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of famine. In accordance with the principle thus enunciated Lord Lytton's Government proposed to create a Famine Insurance Fund and to set apart 1½ crores every year for this purpose.

Speaking of this Fund Sir John Strachey said in the Supreme Legislative Council in 1877: "So far aswe can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against Famine alone. In saying this I should explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless and inconvenient complications, without giving any real security. Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our Revenues will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust."

Lord Lytton in supporting Sir John Strachey's scheme most emphatically stated that if this principle were fairly carried into effect, the new imposts, which the Council was now asked to sanction, would, when added to the resources already created, provide the State with sufficient means for the permanent maintenance of a national insurance against famine, without heavily increasing the pecuniary burdens of its subjects. Lord Lytton gave a pledge not to divert the Fund to any other than its legitimate purpose.

In introducing the Taxation Bills, necessitated by the Insurance scheme, Sir John Strachey felt confident that he should be able to satisfy the Council and the public that the resolution which the Government had proclaimed would be faithfully carried out, and that the proceeds of these new taxes would be expended for the purpose of providing what he called insurance against famine, and for no other purpose whatever.

In the debate which ensued, Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore gave distinct expression to the apprehensions which were felt by the native community. He urged upon the Government to keep the Famine Fund separate from the General Revenue. We reproduce here the remarks made by the Maharaja. They show that he fully grasped the situation. What he feared has come to pass. The Fund has disappeared, but the taxes which the Fund gave rise to are retained. This is what the Maharaja, with true prescience and forethought, said on the subject:—

"I hope Your Excellency will allow that, as loyal subjects, they have a right to expect that this Government will not simply represent, but represent with all the force and earnestness which sincerity of conviction imparts, that it cannot consistently with justice impose fresh burdens upon the mute millions mostly living from hand to mouth, until all possible reductions in expenditure have been effected. The generous instincts of the British nation and the love of fair-play which distinguishes them will, I feel confident, be on the side of justice to India, though the adjustment of the financial relations of England with India on an equitable basis were to affect their own pockets and interfere with patronage in certain high quarters. But we are aware that reductions in expenditure cannot be made all at once, while the deficit in the revenue must be immediately met. Taxation, therefore, is a matter of necessity. There is a widespread apprehension, however, which, I confess, is not quite unfounded, that taxes once imposed are not easily or soon removed. For this reason I would take the liberty respectfully to suggest that the Select Committees to which the Taxation Bills are to be referred may be asked to give their special consideration to the question whether the Bills should not be so modified as to limit their operations to a certain period,—say two or three years, so that there may be ample time for representation to the Home Government and the British public of the grievances of which we complain. This course, I submit, will be an assurance to the people that Your Excellency's Government is in earnest to do all it can to effec uate reductions, and will inspire them with a confidence that no new permanent burden will be laid upon them until all efforts of your Excellency's Government to persuade the people of Great Britain to deal justly by the helpless millions of this their great dependency have absolutely failed.

"One word more, My Lord, and I have done. Regarding the application of the money to be raised by taxation, with every deference to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bills, I am humbly of opinion that it should be formed into a separate fund with a separate account, and not be merged into the general Revenue, so that it may satisfy the people that it is what in reality it is intended to be, a separate famine fund; they will also have an opportunity of knowing what portion of it, if any, is applied to the repayment of previous famine loans, and what portion is spent on the construction of famine insurance works, and how far those works answer the purpose for which they are intended; for, not to mince matters, there is a general conviction that some at least of the irrigation-works which have been executed have turned out to be, as Colonel Corbett has shown, works of experiment rather than of experience."

In commenting upon the suggestion made by the Maharaja, and noticing a Memorial of the British Indian Association upon the same subject Sir John Strachey stated:—"It was suggested at a previous meeting of the Council, and the proposal has been urged in a memorial received from the British Indian Association, that a separate fund should be created from the produce of the new taxes, for objects now in view by the Government. It may first be said that the money obtained by the new taxes will in fact be applied, either to discharge of debt, the special origin of which cannot be ascertained, or to the construction of useful remunerative works of precisely the same description as those on which a far larger sum has hitherto been spent year by year, partly obtained from the general revenues and partly from borrowed funds. It is not the intention of the Government to reduce this outlay; on the contrary, it hopes to be able to increase it. To create any separate fund, therefore, would be to make a pefectly arbitrary and artificial distinction between a small part of the outlay, say 1½ millions, and the larger part, say 3 millions, on works in themselves not really distinguishable in their character or objects. Such a division would be not only useless. but mischievous, and could not practically be maintained. It would necessarily lead to artifices in adjusting the grants and accounts, which would create suspicion and cause much trouble to all concerned.

"With all my desire to see the pledges maintained that we have given, as to the application of a sum not less than 1½ million as an insurance against famine, I think it would be irrational, under many circumstances that I can conceive, to object to the temporary diversion of any necessary part of the revenue from this purpose, with a view to obtaining relief which might be no less urgently required than that which experience has taught us to be requisite in meeting famine. When I introduced these Bills, I used the following words: 'Without thinking of a future far removed from us, events might of course happen which would render it impossible even for us who have designed these measures to maintain our present resolution.' I now merely repeat this, though I equally repeat what I before said, that 'I hope no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust."

Scarcely twelve months elapsed before the unfavorable judgment passed by the Maharaja was found to be only too true. In the Financial Statement for 1879, it was remarked that the Insurance Fund could not be maintained in tact, and that encroachments had been made upon it already to meet the expenses of Military operations. Encroachments went on increasing in such a ratio that the Government of India felt it incumbent upon itself to make a positive declaration upon the subject, justifying its misappropriation of the Fund. The Government decided to debit to loan, during the years 1886-87 and 1887-88, so much of the sums which, under the ordinary operation of the Famine Insurance

scheme, would be provided from Revenue. "In 1886-87, we have taken" said the Statement, "£1,040,400 from the Famine Insurance Grant, and in 1887-88 £1,248,000, which amounts will practically be added to the annual borrowings otherwise necessary."

This is the sad history of the Famine Insurance Fund. The scheme of a separate Fund proposed by Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and the British Indian Association, was angrily rejected; but a most emphatic pledge was given that the Famine Fund would never be touched, except for purposes for which it was created. That pledge has been broken, the Fund has been misapplied in a most shameless way, while the taxes which were raised for supplying the Fund have been kept in tact. We hope Mr. Bradlaugh will bring this matter to the notice of the British Parliament.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Viceroy with a small party is expected to visit Quetta next cold weather.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY returned from his Behar tour on Thursday last. The usual rainy season tour of Lower Bengal will now be undertaken.

LORD CONNEMERA will pay His Excellency the Viceroy a visit about the beginning of October. The visit will last ten days or thereabouts. His Excellency will visit Calcutta on his way to Simla.

MR. JUSTICE Trevelyan has taken a month's furlough so as to be able to join it on the Pujah vacation. Mr. Justice Hill on the expiration of his period of officiating incumbency goes on a four months' furlough, at the end of which he will go back to his post as public prosecutor of Allahabad. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris, who, we much regret to hear, was indisposed for several days past, will resume his duties on the Original Side this morning.

GENERAL Chesney will present a preliminary report on the Cantonment Bill at the meeting of the Legislative Council next Wednesday.

THE Royal Grants Bill has been read a third time and passed in the House of Commons.

THE Burmans invite Prince Albert Victor to visit the latest addition to her Majesty's dominion. The invitation will probably be accepted and Mandalay honored with the presence of a scion of her new Sovereign's family.

AN Arrah correspondent reports further disturbance in Nepal. It was rumoured in Matihari that the Prime Minister of Nepal and others had been shot by Zenana women. Fighting and disturbances were said to be going on at Katmandu and other places. Many a dark deed is done in the Zenana and in the name of women. A subsequent telegram, however, from Katmundu reports that Bir Shamshere Jung, the Prime Minister, is perfectly well, and that no attempt has been made upon his life.

MESSRS S. K. LAHIRI & Co., have brought out in their usual style of neatness some Select English Readings for the use of the higher classes of our schools. The selections are from the best English authors and have been arranged on an entirely new plan. Selections from some Indian writers of eminence have also been included in the concluding portion of the work. The compiler Mr. J. Ghosh is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University. His work will, we are sure, be of great use to those for whom it is intended.

THE Government of India is said to have recommended to the India Office that the minimum and maximum age for candidates for the Indian Forest Service should be fixed at 18 and 21 years, respectively. So few of our countrymen get admittance into the higher ranks of the Service that the proposed change is of little practical importance to them.

PERSONS and companies interested in the promotion of Railway development of India, though not quite successful in the guarantee scheme, have induced the Government to adopt a view which while unobjectionable from the tax-payer's point of view is not favourable to the growth of private enterprise. A Simla correspondent of a contemporary learns that there is a scheme under consideration for raising a loan in England for railway construction work, the construction to be pushed on by Government officers, and the loan to be repaid from railway profits; this is in addition to the annual Public Works loan. The very fact of the Government raising the loan will push it on no doubt. But there must be no misunderstanding about guarantee of interest. Our productive public works are productive only of balances on the wrong side, and if the railway loan is to share such a fate the Government should be very cautious about it.

THE Czar, accompanied by the Czarwitch, is expected to arrive at Berlin on the 24th instant, on a visit to the Emperor William.

WE are much pleased to find that the sanitary arrangements of about the only Sanitarium that Bengal can now boast of are to be perceptibly improved. Maharaja Rameswar Prasad Sing Bahadur of Gidhour and Raja Ramnarain Sing of Khyra, have each offered a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the sanitary improvement of the holy town of Deoghur. These donations were originally intended for improvements in the Shivagunga tank, but as this work together with the drainage of the town, has been undertaken by the Maharaja of Durbhunga, it is proposed, with the consent of the donors, that the contribution of the Maharaja of Gidhour should be devoted to the improvement of the Jalsar tank, and that of the Raja of Khyra to the construction of a ghat on the Shivagunga tank.

THERE is now a chance of the question of Police reorganisation of this country being taken up seriously. A scheme is said to be taking a definite shape, and the necessity for increasing the rate of pay and securing a better class of men is said to be fully recognised. It is suggested that, as a means of improving the prospects of sub-inspectors and head constables, that the police be linked to the Subordinate Executive Service, that the district police reserves also be improved and armed with something better than the brown bess. The reserves are to be armed and disciplined on the same principle as the Irish constabulary, and kept at certain centres and employed in serious disturbances. It is not the question of arming so much as that of proper manning that the public are concerned with. Ignorant and imperious Assistant District Superintendents are more mischievous than constables. The scandal has been mercilessly exposed and it is inexplicable that the Government should continue to shut its eyes to it.

IT is expected that an important resolution will be published in about a week by the Government of India dealing with the subject of educational reforms on the lines already indicated. The resolution will deal, mainly, a contemporary understands, with the provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers, the extension of a system of teaching having a direct effect upon personal conduct; the repression of breaches of discipline, in accordance with certain clearly-defined rules; the extension of the hostel or boarding-house system to the fullest extent that the public finances or private liberality will permit; the introduction of inter-school rules defining the conditions under which students should be allowed to pass from one school to another; and the opening of play-grounds and gymnasia. The object of the entire measure of reform is said to be to raise as far as possible the standard of discipline in Indian schools and colleges to that recognized in the highest class of schools in England, and to provide increased means of developing a manly tone of character.

THE Jail Department will shortly be made imperial, with an Inspector-General for all India, and a Deputy Inspector-General for each province. Officers of the Department will be liable to transfer from one provice to another. Dr. Lethbridge will probably be the first Inspector-General.

THE trial of General Boulangar before the High Court of Justice at Paris commenced on Thursday last on the following charges:—Firstly, for having instigated manifestations against the Government between the time he left the War Office and the time of his removal from the army; and, secondly, for peculation in regard to contracts, and appropriating to his own use some of the funds belonging to his ministry. The Public Prosecutor, in opening the case, traced General Boulanger's career, and contended that treasonable aims were visible throughout it.

WE understand that a proposal has been made for investing District Boards with the power of levying tolls on bridges constructed by them with a view of enabling them to recoup themselves of the cost of such construction. We think the proposal is a good one. Section 158 of the Bengal Municipal Act gives Municipal Commissioners the power to "establish a toll-bar and levy tolls on any bridge which may have been constructed provided that no such toll-bar shall be established except for the purpose of recovering the expenses incurred in constructing such bridge." We do not see why this power should not be extended to District Boards. We know for a fact that the want of such a power has prevented the construction of bridges, which would have been otherwise constructed, and that very great inconvenience to the public is the result. There is good reason why these bridges should not be constructed out of the Roadcess fund. The inadequacy of the fund in most districts for such purposes is only a minor consideration in this respect. We hold that in most cases no money should be paid out of the Roadcess fund for the purpose of constructing bridges. A bridge over a certain river would perhaps benefit little the people of the District in which it is constructed while it would benefit immensely the people of a neighbouring district. In some cases the whole benefit will be derived by the people of a district whose Board has contributed nothing towards its construction. The only equitable way for recovering the cost of the work is to levy tolls on carts and passengers using the bridge.

THE rains that were expected to bring relief to distressed areas in Behar have had quite a contrary effect and severe scarcity now seems inevitable. The floods caused by excessive rain have done great damage in Champarun. The Gopigunj bund is breached and other bunds are damaged. The estimated loss of indigo alone is nine lakhs, and the prospects of the Khoontie indigo manufacture in Champarun and Tirhoot are said to be bad. The general state of the *bhadoi* and autumn crops is also causing anxiety. As the indigo industry gives occupation to thousands of labourers, any loss to it will be all the more distressing in the indigo districts. Loss is also apprehended in Purneah, Bhagulpur, and Maldah. In Muzaffarpur and Champarun all the relief works, however, are closed; but gratuitous relief is being given. In Durbhanga attendance on the relief works has fallen off.

THE reception of the young German Emperor in England was of the most enthusiastic description. His Imperial Majesty passed through five miles of British Iron-clads, and the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales received him personally. The Emperor has been appointed an honorary Admiral of the British fleet, and has returned the compliment by appointing the Queen and the Duke of Cambridge honorary colonels of two of his best German regiments. Though the novel military honors will be rather awkward to our beloved Queen-Empress, she will assuredly be pleased to find her dutiful grandson naming the First Regiment of German Dragoon Guards after her. A deputation from the Regiment, came all the way from Berlin to Osborne to present their respects to her Majesty on the occasion. The senior officer of the deputation, in addressing her Majesty, said that the regiment hoped she would long be their Commander. Her Majesty,

in reply, thanked the deputation for specially coming over to England, and expressed the gratification she felt at being appointed their Honorary Commander. A grand review of forces stationed at Aldershot was held on Wednesday in the presence of the Emperor. The number of troops of all arms who took part in the various movements that were executed was thirty thousand. Everything passed off most successfully, and the troops presented a splendid appearance and moved with the utmost precision. His Imperial Majesty was much pleased, and after the march past highly congratulated the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Evelyn Wood on the admirable condition of the force and the way in which they had executed the various manœuvres. He said that he was agreeably surprised at the progress made by the British Army since the review held on the occassion of the Queen's Jubilee. His Majesty also paid a high tribute to the Volunteers who took part in the day's manœuvres, and said that it was impossible to tell them from regulars. This compliment to grey-headed British soldiers was a little out of place, we are inclined to think, coming as it did from a particularly young soldier though he may occupy an imperial position. The Emperor expressed a hope that the ancient fellowship which had existed between the armies of the two countries, England and Germany, would long continue. He was so delighted at the warm reception he met with on all sides that he prolonged his visit until Friday last. A grand naval review was held on Monday in honor of the imperial visit. His Imperial Majesty, who is an ardent Military man, devoted much attention to the details of the British army and navy and went privately on board and inspected some of the leading types of ships in the British fleet off Spithead.

Correspondence.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, 7th August, 1889.

Lord Reay is never more happy than when he has to address an assembly on an educational topic. Last week His Excellency opened the Poona Native General Library and made a thoughtful speech in connection therewith. He was in the novel position of opening a Library which was without books; but he thought it better that the Library should be without books than that it should possess bad books. No doubt the difficulty always has been and will be as to what books to select. On this subject none can speak with better authority than the intellectually gifted Governor of Bombay. His Excellency referred to Sir John Lubbock's list of the hundred choice books in the literature of the world recommended for Western readers. In the list of these hundred books Sir John Lubbock finds room for the Ramayana and the Mahabharata of India. In a public library, however, the choice of books depends very much upon the tastes of its readers. For himself Lord Reay would recommend philosophical books, books on the history of philosophical systems, and these are not complete without books on the history of religion. He would also have books in the scientific department and books which are monuments of English eloquence. Lord Reay is not an admirer of novels. He would eschew them from the shelves of a Library; but if His Excellency's object is to turn non-readers into readers in the Poona Library, he cannot, I think, well dispense with fiction. Fiction finds by far the largest number of readers in any well-regulated library. There is a remarkable passage in Sir G. Trevelyan's charming biography of Macaulay in which he describes the pleasures that Macaulay enjoyed in the reading of books. 'Of the feelings,' says he, 'which Macaulay entertained towards the great minds of by-gone ages, it is not for any one but himself to speak. He has told us how his debt to them was incalculable; how they guided him to truth; how they filled his mind with noble and graceful images; how they stood by him in all viscissitudes—comforters in sorrow, nurses in sickness, companions in solitude, the old friends who are never seen with new faces; who are the same in wealth and in poverty, in glory and obscurity. Great as were the honours and possessions which Macaulay acquired by his pen, all who knew him were well aware that the titles and rewards which he gained by his own works were as nothing in the balance compared with the pleasure he derived from the works of others.'

It seems to me that Native Chiefs cannot be too careful as to how they play the *role* of busy-bodies. At hill-retreats and health-resorts their rank and position necessarily bring them into contact with high officials of Government in the exchange of ordinary civilities of life. In their visits they have to talk on some topic or other after the usual references to health and weather. And it is here that many of them get puzzled and are apt to fall into blunders. I hear that a first class Chief in Kathiawar has had to be recently warned of his indiscretion in this respect. In his visits to officials at a hill station last hot season, he unwarily made certain statements reflecting unfavourably upon the Nagar class in Kathiawar. Among other things he is reported to have said that of late years a host of Nagars had monopolized important points in the Agency Office at Rajkote and in other Native States owing to the influence of certain Nagars in high offices. The vehemence with which such stories were repeated led Government, I am told, to make enquiries as to what truth there was in them. The Political Agent of Kathiawar, after making due inquiries, reported that the allegations as to the monopoly of important posts by Nagars was baseless and untrue. Government, I hear, have informed the Chief of this and warned him against making statements to Government officials which he is not in a position to substantiate if ever called upon. I trust the snubbing thus administered to the Chief will not be lost upon him and that he will learn to govern his tongue.

We have had a renewal of the Municipal scavengers' strike during the past week, but this time the authorities have been better able to meet it. Fresh batches of sweepers were imported from the various parts in the interior of the Presidency to take the place of the strikers, who have thus found out their folly. They have accordingly surrendered and gone back to their work, at least a good portion of them. In spite of the efforts of the Municipal authorities to see the dirt swept off, the accumulations of filth during this period of a second strike have been so great that unless unusual efforts are made to clean the streets of them, it is feared that some epidemic will break out. While on this subject, it is necessary to remark that though it would be inexpedient in the present position of affairs to offer the scavengers any higher wages, it cannot be long before something is done to encourage them to remain in the service of the Municipality. Any one who looks narrowly into their condition must find that the present scale of wages they receive barely suffices to meet their ordinary wants. These poor men can hardly expect to find any sympathisers among the members of the Corporation. If it was a question of increasing the salary of the Municipal Commissioner or of the head of one of the great departments of the Municipality, the recommendation would find lots of Councellors to propose and second it, but who would dare propose even a small increase, say, of one rupee to the monthly wages of these men? As far as real Municipal Service is concerned, it would appear that that service is more efficiently done by the halalkores and the sweepers than by any number of persons engaged in the Municipal service.

It is much to be regretted that Sir George Campbell's motion for an inquiry into the formation and working of the India Council should have been lost. It cannot be said that India finds any sympathetic representation in the Council at present. The great majority of the members of the Council would seem to have lost touch of Indian questions. Again, something might be done to find a representation of native opinion in the Council. Surely the time has come when some provision might fitly be made for this in the constitution of the India Office. I trust Mr. Bradlaugh had thought of this. No one can tell when British electors will see their way to return a genuine native of India to Parliament, but Government might take the present opportunity to provide for the nomination of one or two natives of India to the India Council. There are always some fit Indians to be found in London or England capable of filling one or two vacancies in the Council. But even if such cannot be found in London, natives of ability residing in India may be invited to fill one or two posts in the India Council. For instance, no one would make a better exponent of native views and feelings in the India Office than Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. He has resided in London long enough and is possessed of Indian experience which is large enough to make him a most efficient member of the India Office. But will Lord Salisbury ever think of his 'black' man for this purpose?

On Wednesday last the High Court on its Appellate Side, consisting of Justices Scott and Jardine, delivered a weighty judgment on a question of considerable importance referred to it by the Magistrate of Ahmedabad. The question was whether a Mofussil Municipality could interfere with the right of a citizen to the control of his private life and the use of his own house, and place an interdict upon people meeting together to eat and drink in their own houses on the occasion of giving caste feasts. The point in the case turned on the construction of Section 73 of the Municipal Act 6 of 1873 applicable to this Presidency. This section empowers any Municipality "threatened or visited with an outbreak of any epidemic disease," to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent, mitigate, or suppress any such outbreak. The law further provides that measures under this Section must be first sanctioned by the Governor in Council or an officer authorized by him. It happened that the Ahmedabad Municipality received a report from their medical officer that the city was threatened with cholera and that the suppression of caste feasts was a necessary measure. The sanction of Government having been obtained for the prohibition of caste feasts, an order was promulgated in the city by posters on the walls prohibiting such dinners when over 30 persons were to assemble. Defendent in the case referred to infringed this order and was fined Rs. 25 for such disobedience. The Magistrate, though he felt that he was acting within his powers, still felt a doubt on the subject and referred it for the opinion of the High Court. The Court held that it ought not to strain an Act in favour of an interference with private rights, which was not justified by the primary sense of the language. If caste feasts in private houses were to be prohibited, the intention of the legislature to that effect must be shown by express words or by necessary implication. Such intention could not, in the Court's opinion, be read in the words before the Court. The Municipality had exceeded its powers in issuing the order. The conviction and sentence were reversed, and the fine was ordered to be returned.

HE COULD NOT MOVE, AND NOW WALKS 23 MILES A DAY.

Coventry Mercury, April 3rd.

As the seat of three important and interesting industries—the manufacture of watches, ribbons, and cycles—requiring the possession by the operatives of more than ordinary intelligence, we formed the conclusion that Coventry ought at least to be able to furnish its quota of testimony to the value of the medicine about whose marvellous efficacy so much appears in the public press. Accordingly we deputed a reporter to call at the establishment of a well-known firm of chemists, an obliging member of which at once gave him the names of several people known to the assistants as purchasers of "Warner's SAFE Cure," and benefiters by the use thereof. Selecting one name from the list, that of Mr. J. Marlow, North Street, Barras Green, our representative set out for Mr. Marlow's residence, and we give the account of the interview in his own words.

"Grandfather is not at home, but as he is only in the garden, close at hand, I will fetch him," was the answer of the buxom young woman who answered by knock at the door. I thanked her, and accepted her invitation to enter the house while she called Mr. Marlow. A minute after, a brisk walk up the path to the house, and the scraping off of dirt from boots, apprised me of the arrival of the old gentleman. I found him grey-haired but hale looking, in fact, much more vigorous in appearance than the average man at 68 years, which I ascertained was his age.

After the usual interchange of civilities, I went straight to the point:

"I undestand you have benefited by the use of 'Warner's SAFE Cure.' Have you any objection to tell me the particulars of your case?"

"Not the slightest. For ten years I suffered fearful pains in my back and sides. Sometimes they were across my chest, and I could scarcely bear myself. I ate but little: even the smell of meat cooking almost made me vomit. The muscles of my arms faded away. I had no more muscle than a child four years old. My feet were always cold and dead-like, resembling two pieces of ice rather than parts of my body. If I put them close to the fire I could not feel any warmth. My mouth was furred and throat clogged in the morning, though I drrnk water and hawked all night long. My mouth was as hot as if I had cayenne pepper in it."

"Of course, you consulted a doctor?"

"Yes, several, but they did me no good. On the contrary I became worse rather than better."

"What induced you to try 'Warner's Safe Cure'?"

"My grand-daughter kept reading about it week after week in the papers, and said 'If I were you, I should try it.'"

"Well?"

"We both tried it, I and her grandmother."

"When did you commence taking it?"

"When was it, Agnes?" The old man appealed to the grand-daughter, and smiled benignly at her, as if she were his good angel.

Agnes said it was shortly after Christmas; early in January.

"Did you notice an improvement soon?"

"I did not find much change from the first three or four bottles. Both the 'missus' and I wasted in flesh at first, but we soon gained in strength, didn't we, mother?"

The old lady, who is nearly blind and was sitting by the fireplace, nodded her head in the affirmative.

"But the flesh is returning, and the strength increases," Mr. Marlow continued. "Why, before I commenced taking it I could scarcely move at times, and the other day I walked twenty-three miles, without bit or sup. And I did not feel more tired than I should if I had only walked to the bottom of the garden and back. I started at 11 and got back at 6."

"How many bottles of the 'SAFE Cure' have you had?"

"About sixteen in all, but my wife has taken some of it. She could not walk upstairs before, and now she can make the beds. But it has made the most difference in me; in my nerves and in walking."

"You can run now," interposed the old lady.

"Yes, and I must run back to the garden, for there's plenty to do this weather. Good-day, sir." And he was off.

I stayed to have a few words with the grand-daughter, and she corroborated everything the old couple had said. In both, particularly in Mr. Marlow, there had been a marvellous improvement, and I could not help seeing that she took no small amount of credit to herself for having been the means of inducing them to try "Warner's SAFE Cure."

The remedy can be procured of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health Maryleborne, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harfords and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

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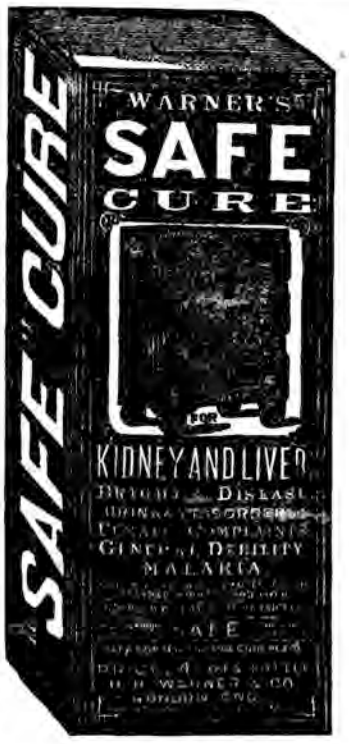

DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

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is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

14.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*7th August*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Manick Lal Pal, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Bogra, vice Babu Suresh Chunder Dass, transferred.

Mr. Syud Nurul Huda, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Gya, vice Moulvi Delwar Hossain Ahmed.

Mr. C. Cuthbertson, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th proximo.

Mr. F. J. Monahan, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. Cuthbertson, or until further orders.

Babu Gopal Chunder Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hughly, was in charge of that Sub-Division from the 6th May to the 19th July 1889, both days inclusive.

Babu Barada Dass Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is allowed leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he was relieved.

Babu Rash Behary Dutt, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Purneah.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collector, with effect from the 7th July, 1889, vice Mr. C. W. Bolton, on deputation.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Hughly, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under Article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th instant.

Mr. C. B. Garrett, District, and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is placed in charge of the Hughly Sessions Division, in charge of the Hughly Sessions Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. F. H. MacLaughlin, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Babu Khetter Mohun Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for one month under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th July, 1889.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Lillingston, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. G. C. Kilby, Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave for twenty-nine days under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31st instant.

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive, this information, free of charge. Mention this paper.

103.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

102

Advertisements.

Notice.

The Vice-Chairman of the Corporation will put up to public auction at the Municipal Office on Monday, the 19th August 1889, at noon, leases for five years of the undermentioned Tanks, commencing from 1st September 1889.

1 Park Street (Triangular) Tank.
2 Dalhousie Square Tank.
3 Jhao Taloa, Lower Circular Road.
4 Auckland Square Tank.
5 Panchcootee Tank, corner of Theatre Road and Loudon Street.
6 Short Bazar Tank.
7 Goristan Tank, Rawdon Street.
8 College Square Tank.
9 Cornwallis Square Tank.
10 Musjid Tank, Wellesley Street.
11 Victoria Tank, Victoria Terrace.

The lease will contain a clause giving the lessee exclusive right of fishing in the tanks.

The purchaser will be required to sign an agreement and to deposit as security a sum equivalent to two months' rent as soon as his bid is accepted, and thereafter the rent will be payable on the 5th day of each and every month following that in respect of which it is due.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any bid.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

3rd August 1889. 148

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta under Act II (B. C.) of 1888, will be held at the TownHall, on Thursday, the 15th August 1889, *at* 4 P. M. *to dispose of the undermentioned business.*

1. To approve the Resolution passed at the Adjourned 5th Ordinary Meeting of the Commissioners held on the 5th instant that the Secretary's salary be raised to the maximum salary of the appointment as exists *viz.*, Rs. 800 per mensem, with effect from the 1st April last.

NOTE.—In bringing this forward for confirmation at the Adjourned Meeting held on the 5th instant, it was overlooked that Section 44 Act II (B. C.) of 1888 requires such business to be transacted at a Special Meeting.

2. To cofirm the recommendation of the Salaries Committee at a Meeting held on 21st June last.

3. To consider the proposal of the Refuse Burning Committee to authorise Mr. Harrington to erect an 8-cell incinerator at a cost of Rs.39,000, he agreeing to bear half the loss if it proves unsucessful

4. To consider the proposed Bye-laws framed under Section 412 clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of Act 11 (B. C.) of 1888.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

8th August 1889, 151.

WANTED for Agra College. A Professor of Mathematics who must be an M. A., in Mathematics of the Calcutta University. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Secretary, Managing Committee, the College, Agra. 149

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

R. S. ALBERT & Co.'s Compound Phosphoric Elixir is the only safe and reliable Phosphoric remedy for the permanent cure of Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Hypochondriasis, Seminal Emissions, Brain Wreckage, Lowness of Spirits, Mental Depression, Feeble Digestion, General Debility, Loss of appetite and Energy, and for Nervous Exhaustion caused by worry and overwork, excessive grief, early indiscretions, irregular habits and intemperance. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 Plus packing and postage.

R. S. ALBERT & CO'S SPLEEN POWDER.

A specific for enlargement of spleen. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Plus packing and postage.

Full direction and copies of testimonials accompany each Bottle. They can be had post free on application to R. S. Albert & Co, Allahabad. 144

CALCUTTA AËRATED WATER COY.

ALL AËRATED, MINERAL AND SWEET WATERS, CORDIALS, &c., OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

SODA WATER

A SPECIALITY.

Equal to the best London makes.

THESE WATERS ARE DECIDEDLY THE BEST PROCURABLE.

To large consumers, Samples free.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£70,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£2,600
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during the year, over	...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£126,000

Insurances effected on all systems.

ANNUITIES GRANTED.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED

Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

Branches all over India.

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Local Life Manager:

MORGAN & CO.,

27 Prospectus and Report sent on application.

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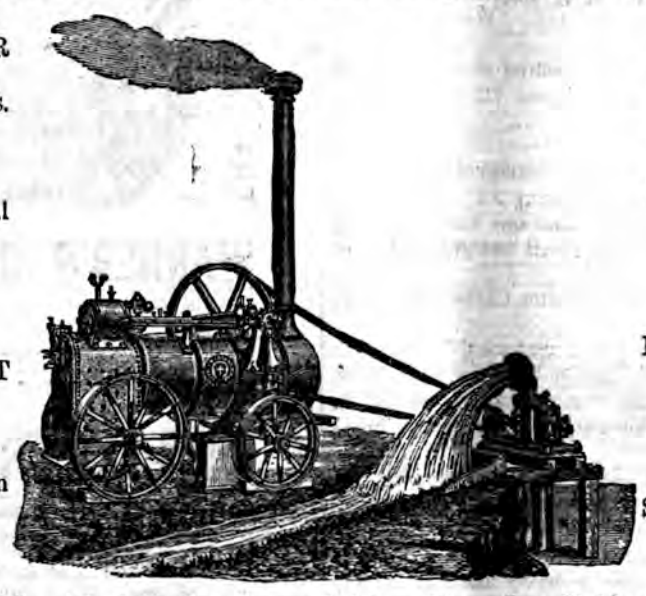

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An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted free from lead or grease. It removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn Rediness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

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Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

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Whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, and sweetens the breath.

ROWLANDS' ENKONIA a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Rose and Cream.

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SPLEEN PILLS

HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.

Full directions given in wrapper.

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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re. 1-4 *each. Box and packing* 2 *a*

From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt. writes,—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public. 72a

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The public are warned against purchasing, hiring or receiving in mortgage the property known as No. 1 Ranees Branch Road in Paikparah in the Suburbs of Calcutta being an upper-roomed brickbuilt house and garden attached, from Hari Nath Chatterji of the same place as he has no beneficial interest in the property, which is the absolute property of Rajah Poorno Chunder Singh Bahadoor.

No. 134

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS WASTING &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

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That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, ha been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

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..... We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0 Re. 2-8 and Re. -8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its lables the fac simile of our signature, to mitate which is felony.

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Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papiya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsin, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
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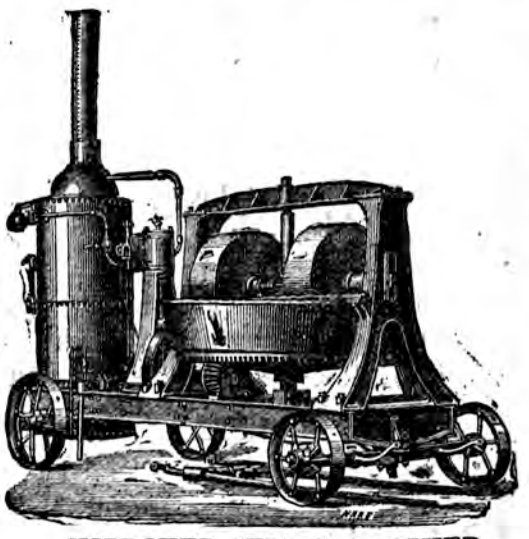

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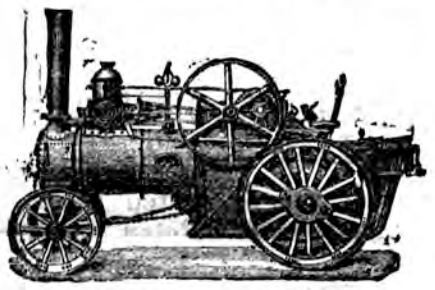

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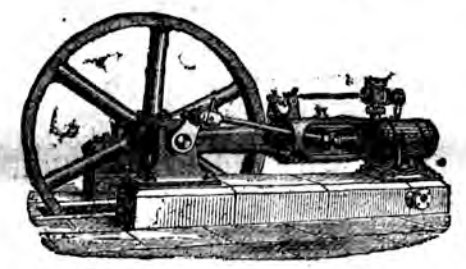

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Administrator-General of Bengal.
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CALCUTTA, 27th MARCH. 1889. 84

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Every sufferer is earnestly requested to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

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PER PINT RE. 1.

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Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial	1	
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Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi ...	2	8
V. &Co.'s Aperient Blood purifier per phial ...	2	0
☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier.	2	0
☞ A specific for clearing the system of impurities. X L C R OINTMENT, per pot ...	2	0

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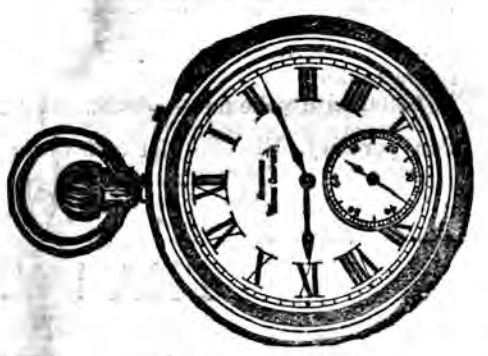

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No. 4 *a.* Keyless Hunter, Sterling Silver case, plain, engine turned or engraved	38	8
No. 7 *a.* Keyless Cut Hunter, Sterling Silver case, plain, engine turned or engraved	40	0
No. 60 *a.* Keyless Ladies' Hunter Watch, 18 carat gold case, 18 carat gold dome	125	
No. 61 *a.* Keyless Ladies' Cut Hunter Watch, 18 carat gold case, 18 carat gold dome	135	0
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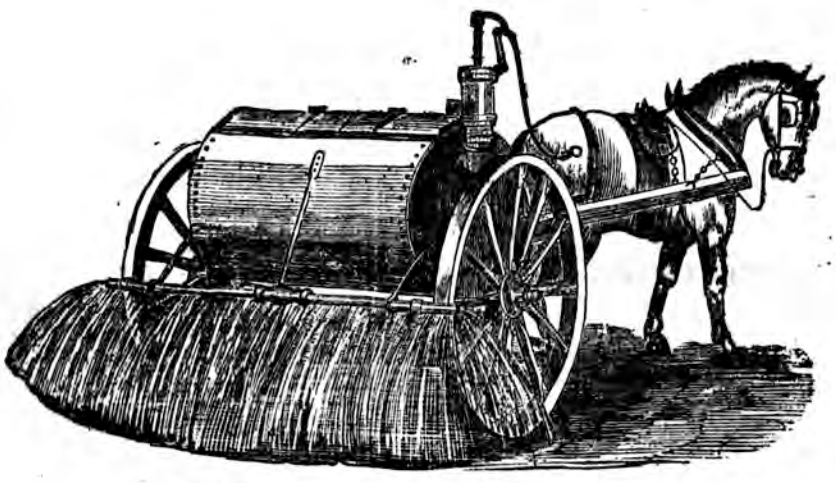

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OUR fresh American and English vegetable and flower seeds from D. Landreth and Sons, R. Buist. Jr. and Sutton and Sons, the well-known seedsmen of America and England, have just arrived.

A packet of 40 distinct varieties of Landreth's fresh American vegetable seeds, packed in America in tin box in air and water-tight manner, consisting of many new varieties of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knol Kohls, &c., &c., with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6.

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First class American and superior Patna Cauliflower seeds at Rs. 1-8 and 1 per tola respectively. Potatoe seed Rs. 5 per tola and Ans. 12 per paper. Durable hedge seed Re. 1 per tola, and very large Patna Onion seed Ans. 4 per tola.

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Best Lychees, Langra and other named varieties of Mangoes, Nashpatis, Oranges, &c. grafts direct from Mozufferpore, Hajipore, Durbhunga, Maldah and Sylhet respectively can be had here at moderate prices. Besides these rare and best Mangoes, Lychees, &c., &c., fruit grafts and seedlings of superior quality, best and first class Crotons, Creepers, Roses, Timbers, beautiful flower and ornamental foliaged plants of distinct varieties too numerous to detail here and all genuine to their names are available here at cheapest rates possible.

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১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারমে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

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তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

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ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

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তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

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All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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